#### STUDENT GUIDE SHEET

#### Historic Landmarks (WV)

Although there are several folders on Landmarks (including a file of photographs and a file of general history), the student interested in specific sites should go to the alphabetized folders: A - L, M, N - O, P -Z. Many of the clippings tell of battles to preserve endangered landmarks and some of the articles include the last photos of buildings before they were demolished. Buildings with feature files are marked with \*.

Allen Chapel (S. Third) Central Hotel (714 Ohio) Alden's (Wabash Ave) Davis Apts. (459 N.7th) Debs House Dowling House (1016 N.6th) Fairbanks Park Pool Husted Hotel (7th & Ohio) K of C Clubhouse (9th& Ohio) Memorial Stadium\* Oddfellows 'Hall (16 S.8th) Pence's Hall (129 Ohio) Root's Dpt. Store (Wabash) St. Anthony's Hospital Salvation Army (S. 8th) Shandy Bldg. (3rd & Wabash) Smith Bldg. (3rd & Wabash) Stations: Union Depot \* Terminal Arcade (Wabash) Walton Inn (Lafayette) YWCA (121 N. 7th)

Bindley House (618 S. 6th) Condit House (ISU) Courthouse\* Dawson Drug Store (1300 Poplar) Dresser Home Horseman's Hotel, Tucker's (N. Brown) Gillis Chapel (8th& Chestnut) Fairbanks Block (7th & Wabash) Filbeck Hotel (5th & Cherry) Indiana Theater Memorial Hall (G. A. R.)\* Markle Mill and House Opera (Grand) House, 2 locations\* Preston House (also has own file: P) Rose Dispensary (7th & Cherry)\* Salem Church (46 & Margaret) Schulp Furniture (200 N. 9th) Sidewalks (old pavements/entries) Stations: Big Four \* Strausberg Hotel (9th & Mulberry) Terre Haute Carriage (101 Wabash) Worrell Bldg. (20 S.7th)

#### FEATURES

Courthouse. The student should consult the separate file (not under Landmarks) for more complete information.

Memorial Hall. The folder has many clippings and also two longer papers: "Memorial Hall" by Karen Neeley includes history, architectural features and floor plans (8+ pages); "The Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall" by Bobby Sue Kearsey is a 51 page thesis written in 1970. It has more detail about the interior of the building.

Memorial Stadium. This folder contains material about the purchase of the old stadium and the remodeling done by I.S.U.

Opera House. The Grand Opera House is a name that was applied to two different buildings: the Naylor at 4th and Wabash from 1870 till 1897 and The Grand at 7th and Cherry from 1897 to 1960. The folder has a good series of articles by Dorothy Clark quoting S. Dyche; also another scrapbook of clippings for the opening of the New Grand in 1897.

Rose Dispensary and Rose Orphan Home. This file has excellent materials on the Dispensary that was razed in 1972 and on the "cottages" of the orphanage. These buildings were razed from 1963 to 1965.

Stations: Big Four and Union Depot. Very fine photographs of Union Depot are in this folder. The clippings include efforts to save the Big Four.

Courthouse

HISTORIC LANGINARK

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HISTORY

OF

# VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA,

WITH

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS.

"I hear the trend of ploneers
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a mighty sea."
—Anonymous.

By H. C. BRADSBY,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF ARKANSAS," "BATTLE OF GETTYS-BURG," "HISTORY OF ILLINOIS," AND THE COMPILER OF DIVERS LOCAL HISTORIES IN ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

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#### CHAPTER XXXIII.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURT-HOUSE-JAIL -- COUNTY FAIR -- POOR ASYLUM -- HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY-TROTTING HORSE ASSOCIATION-PEST HOUSE, ETC.

HOR the comparative cost of the building, Vigo county has one of the finest court-houses in the land. I wish the tradition were true, as written on the corner-stone card by S. P. Crawford, that the first court-house cost \$18. This would add somewhat to the dramatic interests of the coming and going of the public buildings—the natural evolution from the rudest of log cabins to the grandest of great public buildings of colitic, marble and iron, sitting like a jeweled crown at the capital of the county, in whose tall dome is the Francis Vigo bell, so cheerily clanging off each passing hour. As it is, however, the truth of history compels the conclusion that the present court-house is the third erected in the county, not counting the old Town Hall that belonged in common to the city and county, and was built only for offices and a safe place for the records. The original idea was to secure a fire-proof building, and a coincidence to that is that it was the only one of the public buildings that was burned.

The first court-house was commenced in 1818 and completed—that is, the upper part—in 1822. It was of brick, and served its intended purposes until 1866, or forty-three years. Within its walls were memories of some of the many of Indiana's most noted men, as well as such men as Usher F. Linder, O. B. Ficklin, James C. Allen and Timothy Young, of Illinois. At this primitive, old-fashioned, court-room bench and bar commenced the great careers of such men as James Whiteomb and Edward A. Hannegan, Elisha M. Huntington, John Law, Dolana R. Eckels, James Hughes, James M. Hanna and

Tilgman A. Howard.

Edward A. Hannegan made his first appearance in the courtroom in the old building, and although he did not long reside here
yet he always turned to Terre Haute—always expressed the wish to
be buried here, and his grave may be seen in the cemetery north of
the city. Hon. D. W. Voorhees, in a public address, said that the
three foremost orators he had ever listened to were Edward A.
Hannegan, Wendell Phillips and Bishop Simpson.

As early as 1836 the fact became apparent to the authorities that more room and more safety for the records were demanded, and then was commenced the movement that led to the building of the second court-house, on the corner of Market and Ohio streets, which was occupied until the present building received the courts and officers.

The county commissioners' record shows the following: June 13, 1836, it was ordered that John II. Watson be, and is, hereby appointed to contract for and superintend the building of a fire-proof clerk and recorder's office, to be creeted on the public square south of the court-house, between the court-house and the street. John II. Watson was a member of the board. This building spoken of was to be located in the court-house square, where the old court-house was at the time located.

July 20, 1843, it was ordered "that the site herotofore selected for the erection of a fire-proof clerk and recorder's office be changed, and that the same be erected on Lots 1 and 2 in the subdivision of Lot 96, and that the sum of \$1,085 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the erection of said building. Provided, that the town of Terre Haute shall convey to the county of Vigo, by deed in fee simple, the one undivided half of said Lots 1 and 2, and shall unite with the county in the erection of a building thereon for the use of said town and county, said property to be held by said town and county as tenants in common, the town being entitled to the exclusive use and occupancy of the second story of said building and the said town and county being entitled each in common to the free and equal use of the hall and passage through the building in the first story, and the county being entitled to the exclusive use and occupancy of the other rooms in the first story, and the remainder of the promises and appurtenances not covered by the building to be held in common, the house to be thirty-three front by fifty foot deep, the hall to be twelve feet wide, the part to be occupied by the county to be divided into three rooms." This building afterward erected was known as the Town Hall, and was consumed by fire early in 1865. It was also called by the boys "MDCCOXLIII," which was inscribed on a stone set in a front gable of the building.

December 13, 1843, it was ordered "that the three offices in the new building, to wit: The front room on Market street be appropriated for the use of the treasurer and auditor, the second or middle office to the clerk and the third office to the recorder." The auditor's office never occupied any part of the building, but remained in the northeast corner room of the old court-house, in the court-house square, until the present building, occupied as a court-house, was completed.

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June 9, 1852, it pay a note given to the corner of Ohio Third street.

January 18, 186 close the contract we said city in the grout that he draw an order pay for the same. McKeen's father) we cure plans and species outheast corner of present court-house procuring plans make building."

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June 8, 1847, an order was passed appropriating \$50 to assist in filling up and grading the pend east of the town hall. This was the pend which was in the square between Ohio and Main and Third and Fourth streets.

June 9, 1852, it was ordered "that a loan of \$1,500 be made to pay a note given to James Farrington for the purchase of lots on the corner of Ohio and Market streets." [Market street is now

Third street.

January 18, 1865, B. H. Cornwell, auditor, was authorized to close the contract with the city of Terre Haute for the interest of said city in the ground upon which the old town hall stands, and that he draw an order upon the treasurer of the county for \$850 to pay for the same. On the same date Benjamin McKeen (W. R. McKeen's father) was authorized "to go to Indianapolis and procure plans and specifications for the building to be erected on the southeast corner of the public square (this is the location of the present court-house) for county offices and court-room, and after procuring plans make publications for bids for the erection of said building."

March 27, 1865, bids were received for the construction of a court-room and offices on the corner of Ohio and Market streets from Clift & Williams, Samuel T. Reese and J. B. Hedder, George Haslet and C. N. Gould and J. S. Smith and Joseph Fellenzer.

March 28, 1865, the contract was let to Clift & Williams and Hedden & Reese, for \$24,050, the contractors to take the old town hall at \$500, and also 194,000 brick then on the ground at \$8.75 per thousand, the building to be completed on or before December 1, 1865.

June 1, 1865, the auditor's report shows that there was expended on the new court-house to May 31, 1865, \$5,075.50.

June 1, 1866, the auditor's report shows the expenditures on the new court-house from June 1, 1865, to May 31, 1866, amounted to \$26,132.31.

September 5, 1866, J. & A. F. Smith were allowed \$190 balance in full for making counters and fitting up the county offices in the court-house.

September 7, 1866, it was ordered "that the place of holding the courts for Vigo county, Ind., not otherwise provided for by law, be transferred to the new building provided for that purpose on Lot No. 96 of the original in-lots of the town of Torro Haute, temporarily and until such time as the regular place of holding courts in said court-house shall be in proper condition."

The last order needs explanation. At that time the old court-house in the court-house square needed repairs badly, and it was

proposed to transfer the courts to the new building (the present old court-house) until such time as the court-house in the square was fixed. But that was never done, and the location of the courts never went there again. The old court-house was sold to Jacob Stark, father of Chris and Louis Stark, who is still alive and is living east of the city. He used to say that "he was the only Dutchman in America that owned a court-house." It had one large room below and four rooms above. The building on the corner of Market and Ohio streets was used until 1888, when it was sold to private parties, and remodeled in the spring of 1890, making ologant business rooms below and suites of offices above. It was in the work of reconstruction that the laborers took out the old corner-stone and scattered the precious contents on the street.

The proceedings that resulted in the building of the present court-house may be found in the chapter preceding "county commissioner's court." The corner-stone thereof was laid with most imposing ceremonies August 28, 1884. This public holiday was under the auspices of the Masons, and the principal address was by Hon. D. W. Voorhees. A great crowd from all the surrounding country poured into town on that occasion, as well as from all the adjacent towns in Illinois. The building was completed, except the basement, and the first circuit court convened therein May 10,

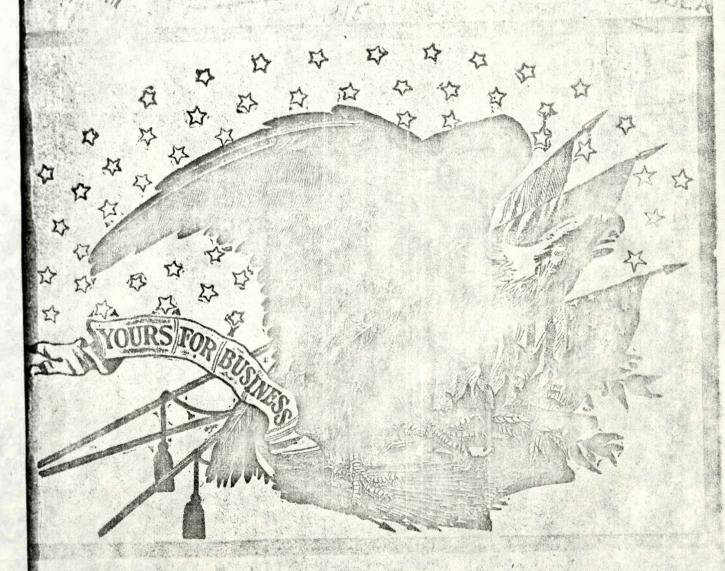
Externally there are few buildings in the world that excel it in beauty of finish, and architectural proportions and effects, and all has been made to stand perpetually. The dimensions of the building are, from north to south, 226 feet, and from east to west, 277 feet, the main entrances being from the four cardinal compass points; height from the ground, 88 feet, and to the top of the dome, 196 feet, about thirty-five feet above that of the Congregational Church. On the main floor are the principal offices, and two large courtrooms are on the second floor, with high ceilings expanding to the The superior court-room is 64x48 feet. From basement to the top it is all elegantly finished and furnished, heated with steam that is conducted from a detached building on the south, and is provided with an hydraulic elevator. Everything about it is rich and elegant, from the ground to the topmost pinnacle, and the entire cost was a little less than \$500,000. One of the speakers at its dedication predicted that its glittering dome would stand there the first in Vigo county to be kissed by the morning light, when there would be a population in the county of a million people.

Jail.—A companion piece to the first rude court-house was the rougher log jail. Hand in hand, these two institutions of civilization go together. The people look with pride upon their great public buildings, and short centuries but little use for were supposed property, and petit larceny w man's day, wh room made fo Historians of t Bailey court e hung In rows miscarriage of it simply temp crime by this slaughter of 1 spirits to over gence. Pouri and relentless stream of crue land, and in th als, like prot through the d in finding ne were considere tion of the bo by eternal dar after all were

At the tim the style of ar intended. TI entrance. Tl double, and p very difficult led to the sec a ladder stood up and down, jailer and ord the trap door siderably hig was the only prisoner wou they hardly t those days.

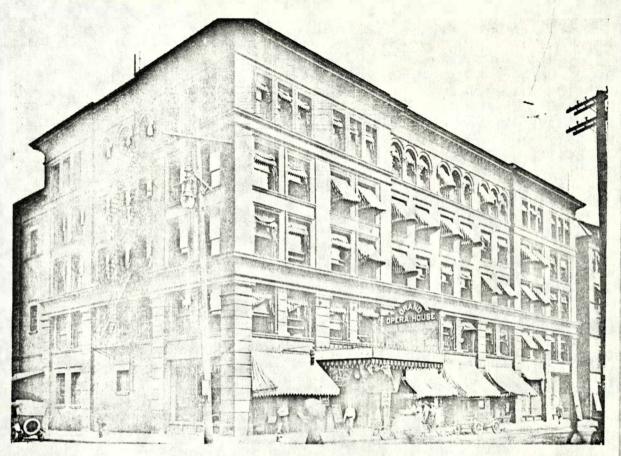
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# TEOLDAY DONO.



ON THE BANKS OF THE WARASH

Terre Haute, Indiana U. S. A.



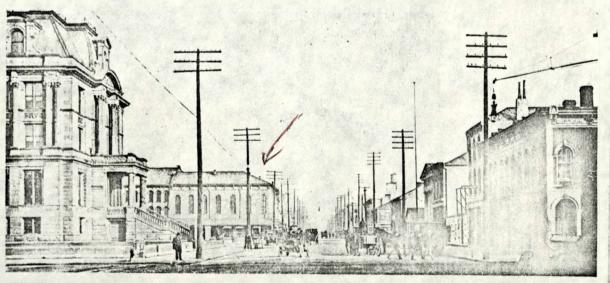
THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Devoted to the Best Road Attractions—Pictures and Stock. Inter-State Theatre Company, Lessees. Chas. C. Smith, Manager, North Seventh and Cherry Streets, Terre Haute, Indiana.

### Facts About Terre Haute, Briefly Stated.

Terre Haute tax duplicates show that 9,085 men between the ages of 21 and 50 years are paying a poll tax.

An average of 30,000 persons are carried daily on the city street railway lines. Terre Haute has a land area of 5,008 acres and a water area of 460 acres.



OHIO STREET, FROM SECOND, LOOKING EAST, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA. This Broad Thoroughfare is a Magnificent Business Street. Already Well Developed as the Second in Importance Only to Wabash Avenue. It is a Street to be Proud of.



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Distilling Co. plant, of Haute, is the distillery in tl ted States an daily capacity 000 gallons.

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# Court House History Dates Back to 1888



#### By DOROTHY CLARK

Questions about our court house prompt many of the telephone calls that I receive at all hours of the day and night from persons curious about some historical subject.

Vigo county's first court house was built sometime after 1818 and before 1823. It stood in the middle of "the public square" in the same location as our

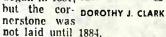
present courthouse, and was torn down before 1868.

By 1866 it had become so dilapidated that offices and records were removed to a new building at the northeast corner of Third and Ohio streets. This building was called the "temporary court house," but it was used from 1866 until 1888 when the present court house was opened for business.

Twenty-two years is hardly "temporary," and the century-old building is still in top

condition and owned by Benjamin Blumberg.

The mechanics and legal work preparatory to the actual construction of the present court house began in 1881, but the cor-



The order for the construction of the building was passed early in 1884 by John F. Roedel, John W. Wilson and John DeBaun, the Board of County Commissioners.

The plans, drawn by Cincinnati architect Samuel Hannaford, were accepted by the same board and contract and subcontracts let; the main contract being let to the Terre Haute Stone Co. of which J. P. Lyne was president, J. F. Gulick, secretary and treasurer, and E. D. Chadwick, superintendent.

The cornerstone, at the northeast corner of the building. was laid Aug. 14, 1884, under auspices of the Masonic fraternity, the chief official being Robert Van Valzah, Grand Master, F&AM. Past Grand Master Long and Senator Daniel W. Voorhees delivered addresses.

The cornerstone weighed

nearly five tons. It is inscribed with the names of the commissioners, G. F. McNutt, attorney; Andrew Grimes, auditor; the architect, followed by names of the contractors and installing officers.

The building is 230 feet in width from north to south, 277 feet long from east to west, and 88 feet high, while from the ground to the top of the dome the distance is 196 feet. The over-all height is approximately 284 feet.

The stone used in constructing the building is Indiana limestone from the Stinesville quarries, and the total cost of the structure was \$443,000. The architect's fee was fixed by the commissioner at 214 per cent of the total cost.

A special order was made by by the commissioners for the clock atop the dome, in which it was expressly provided that the gong should be the Francis Vigo memorial bell.

Col. Vigo's will in 1834 provided that when his estate received from Congress money which he had loaned the government at the time of George Rogers Clark's expedition, \$500 should be given to Vigo County for the purchase of a courthouse bell in recognition of the naming of the county for him.

This money, with other funds, was used, the bell purchased and appropriately inscribed and still hangs in the

dome today. At the time of completion of the building the commission. ers were Louis C. Weeks, J. F. Ellinger and Stanley Robbins. These men, at a meeting held May 17, 1888, set aside June 7, 1888, as the day for a public dedication of the new courthouse naming the following committee to take charge of the affair: Frank McKeen, C. F. Putnam, Philip Schloss, John F. Royse and D. W. Henry. They specified that the dedication exercises should be at no cost to the county.

Crowds Swarm New Building
The formal opening of Vigo
County's beautiful new courthouse took place June 7, 1888,
with a full day of activities.
Long before the time announced for the opening,
crowds began pouring into the
corridors and filling the
rooms all over the building.
Crowds of strangers swarmed
into the building at every entrance.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the Ringgold Band, stationed in the center of the lower corridor, and the Military Band, at the south center of the long

corridor on the second floor, played to entertain the many visitors. At 10 o'clock the cerentermonies began in the Superior Courtroom when Judge Allen introduced Col. Richard W. Thompson as the first speaker.

Other speakers were Murray Briggs, Dr. Barnabus Hobbs of Bloomingdale and Judge Long. In the afternoon the crowds inspected the hallways and other parts of the building, and at night there was a beautiful pyrotechnic display from the roof of the building which completed the day's program.

The 88-year-old courthouse has been described as French

Neo-Baroque, a style very popular in the Nincties. This style of architecture is sometimes referred to as "Stone Quarry Style" because of the elaborate use of stone decoration, ornate columns, oversize keystones, etc. The architect's wash drawing can be seen at the Historical Museum, 1411 S. 6th St.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

# SECOND COURTHOUSE--EMPIRE THEATER (Anderson-Adler Building)

The following information deals with the historical background of Lot 96 or the northwest corner of 3rd and-Oak in Terre Haute. It bears the building erected as the 1st Council House of Terre Haute. The building today is under no treat of demolition. Plans are being made to convert the lower story into a law library for filing and research. But in future years one has no idea whether the building will be deemed suitable for housing any functional facility and it is then that steps should be taken because of its historical importance to prevent its destruction.

The abstract for the Council House, as it will be referred to throughout this paper, was obtained from Mr. Dave Hanson of Valentine Development Corporation. Mr. Hanson is very concerned about the reconstruction of the building and was overly interested and helpful when we expressed our desires to preserve and research the history of the building.

The abstract provided us with a complete background of the land purchase and change of ownership to date. The boundaries of Terre Haute when the land was purchased September 19, 1816 were: North by Eagle Street, East by 5th Street. South by Swan Street, and West by Water Street. The land was purchased from the U.S. Land Office in Vincennes by Thomas Bullett for an undisclosed amount of money. T. Bullitt died in 1924 and leaves the property to his son Cuthbat Bullitt. It was at this time that the town council was making plans to acquire the land for the construction of a building to house the meeting place of the council. They were unable to purchase the entire area of Lot 96 but did manage to acquire 36' of the Northwest corner which runs along Third Street today. Price for the land was a mere \$1,000.

In 1866 at a cost of \$20,000 the brick building was erected on the site and had become the temporary City Hall on the second story. In 1869 a petition was made by Owen Fuller to attach a 2 story brick house to the east side of the town Council Bldg. Permission was granted to Fuller in 1881 provided he clear the all ready existing wooden structures occupying the space. This house has since been demolished.

Nov. 20, 1889 the building goes on the public auction block. Either for want of space or because of the construction of the present Court House, the council no longer needed the old Town Council Building. It was purchased from the county by Benjamin G. Cox for \$7,600. Apparently Cox couldn't keep up the payments and so the deed was finally paid off and presented to Cox's father-in-law, Wilson Naylor, who upon his death willed the site to his wife Florella Naylor.

The Naylor family leased the building to Morton Post No. 1 of the GAR in 1892. It was then that we feel the second story of the building was converted into a small theater for performances. Another lodge group, the Tacoma Tribe Imperial ORM No. 142, leased the theater and upper rooms again in 1898. Then in 1900 Wilson Naylor converted the meeting hall and changed the name to the Empire Theater Boys Club 1913.

On April 20th, 1904, Naylor dies and leaves site to Elizabeth Cox. It was then that the abstract just lists the purchased from 1923 to 1963:  $Cox \rightarrow$  Hyman Schultz and Samuel Smith 1923; Smith wills to daughters, who retain building until 1963 when they sold property to Ben Blumberg.

The actual structure of the building is typical of the period. Made of brick, it rises two stories and had numerous tall round arched windows which have since been bricked up. It has somewhat of a Renaissance influence with the use of rustification on the corners which runs all the way from the ground level to the roof. Some degree of decoration is used on the separating pillars between the first floor display windows. We would imagine these windows were shaded by over hanging canopies that were so typical of this period, but have now been removed for modern fronts that take away from the beauty of the building. The entrance to the theater on the second floor is directly in the center of the building.

The interior is characterized by a very high ceiling, possibly 25' with 12' doors dividing the rooms. The Boys Club's occupation has definitely taken its toll. What once was most likely a beautiful Neo-Baroque style decor has been reduced to a dark debris strewn, hall with boy's initials carved in many areas of the woodwork. The balcony is very curvilinear, running 3/4 three side of the hall, and is constructed of a wainscoating as are the walls. The windows had shutters that would almost totally block

out the light so that scene changes could be made during the daytime performances. The walls were at one time decorated with wallpaper that had elaborate floral designs. The walls have since been stripped except for a big mural of Christopher Columbus discovering America. The walls dont meet the ceiling at right angles but instead long strips of tin similar to an inverted eavespout have been placed along the joint so that the flow from wall to ceiling is continuous. Most everything else has been stripped or removed so many other descriptions are impossible but the room must have been a very impressive sight in its prime.

As for saving the building one should consider possible alternatives for the structure and also try to get it on the National Register of Historic Landmarks. Funding for restoration, which in this case would be a considerable amount, can be applied for through the National Trust Foundation. Also the Historical Landmarks Foundation of Indiana would provide many helpful hints.

This theater could be made beautiful once again but it is going to take a lot of concerned and interested individuals who feel strongly for the preservation of their heritage.

#### Former county courthouse to be revamped

# building Anderson-Adler Historical designation sought for

By DONNA CHRISTENBERRY Tribune-Star Staff Writer Vigo County's second courthouse (before the present one) isn't very pretty now. One side shows the remains of where another building once stood against it. The oldfashioned windows have been bricked in. On the south side a piece of plywood covers a former storefront opening.

Yet the Anderson-Adler building at the corner of Third and Ohio is looking ahead to better days, thanks to a new law which went into effect at the beginning of this year. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 is making it feasible to restore older buildings and historic structures because of the Investment Tax Credit (ITC).

In the case of the Anderson-Adler building, application has been made to state and national agencies to have the building certified as a historic structure. For a certified historic structure. 25 percent of the amount spent on rehabilitation can be deducted from the amount of taxes owed. In addition 100 percent of the amount spent on rehabilitation can be depreciated. This applies to commercial as well as residential buildings.

Other circumstances exist for buildings, depending on age, whether or not they have been certified historic, and whether they are commercial or residential.

The Anderson-Adler building has a rich history behind it. It was built in 1866 for \$24,000 to be Vigo County's second

courthouse: the first, a one-story brick structure, was not built too well and was beginning to fall apart.

The downstairs part of the building was used as the Vigo County court and for other offices, and the upstairs was used for city court and for public meetings. The structure served as the courthouse until the present one was completed in 1888.

Following its use as a courthouse, the lower level was used for shops and bars, and the upper floor continued to serve as a public meeting place.

The history of the American Federation of Labor has its beginning in that structure. On Aug. 2, 1881, a meeting of union representatives took place, called by Lyman Brant, corresponding secretary of the International Typographical Union. In attendance were 21 representatives from 13 unions in eight cities.

At this national convention of the Amalgamated Labor Union, the delegates elected officers and called for a national labor congress to take place in Pittsburgh on Nov. 15, 1881,

At that congress the constitution and by-laws of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions were adopted. The group became the American Federation of Labor in 1886.

Other organizations such as the Grand Army of the

Republic and the Tacoma Tribe also used the auditorium as a meeting place.

Around the turn of the century the upstairs windows were bricked in and the Empire Theater came into existence. Vaudeville shows played there and later burlesque.

The balcony still remains and curves around the room on three sides. Part of the stage is standing, and the proscenium arch is intact.

Flora Gulick's Boys Club used the structure as a meeting place around 1911. The club, which has been housed in several places, continues to serve boys today on North Third Street.

The first floor has continued to be used for businesses. To make the entire building usable again, plans call for restoring the exterior and completely modernizing the interior. The floor plans detail office space which will be sold as condominiums.

Where store fronts have been boarded over, reconstruction work will be done on the arched doorways and windows to make them match the others. The bricked-in windows will be windows once again. A new type of doublewindow will cut the street noise while retaining the oldfashioned look, and the light let in by the windows will cut electricity costs.

The east side of the structure will need some reinforcing, according to John Bischoff, who is overseeing the project, but the foundation and the walls are sound. The sides which faced on other buildings to the north and east will then be covered with a polymeric substance, a fiberreinforced fusion of plastics.

A service entrance and elevator will be added in the middle of the "L" shape.

Besides modernizing the interior, concrete will be poured to even out sloping in the floors and insulation will be added to the inside.

The heating and cooling system of the building will be redesigned and will be very energy-efficient, said Bischoff. Ground water heating and cooling is planned. Such systems use little electricity to force the water-cooled or -heated air through the ducts.

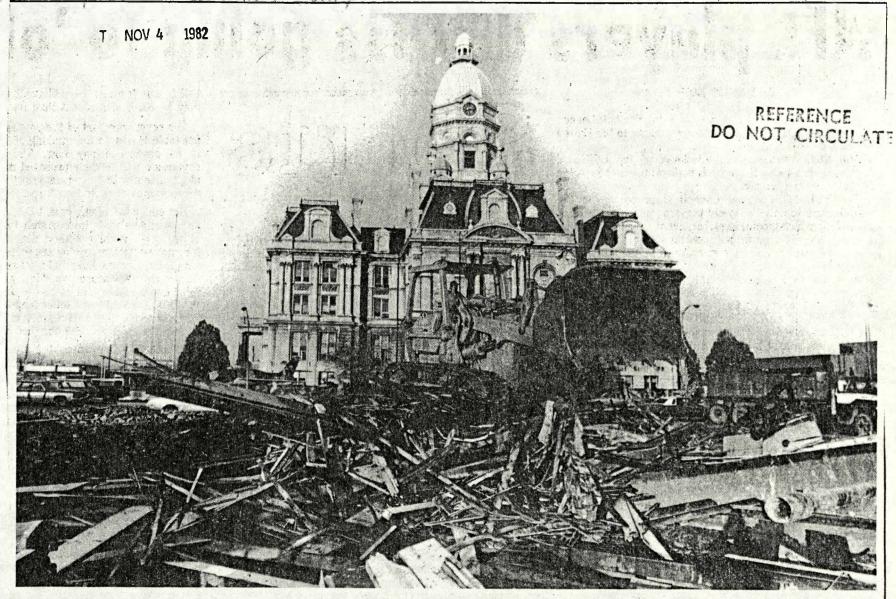
The question remains, why go to the trouble of restoring an old building instead of building a new one? Joseph Anderson summed up the design of the newer office buildings being built as "proletarian." He doesn't like them. "They look dated in 10 years and have no style," he declared.

Anderson was pleased with the new tax law, which he said allowed him to afford the cost of restoring the building.

ALSO SEE FILE: Courthouse (V.C.)

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Vigo County Public Library



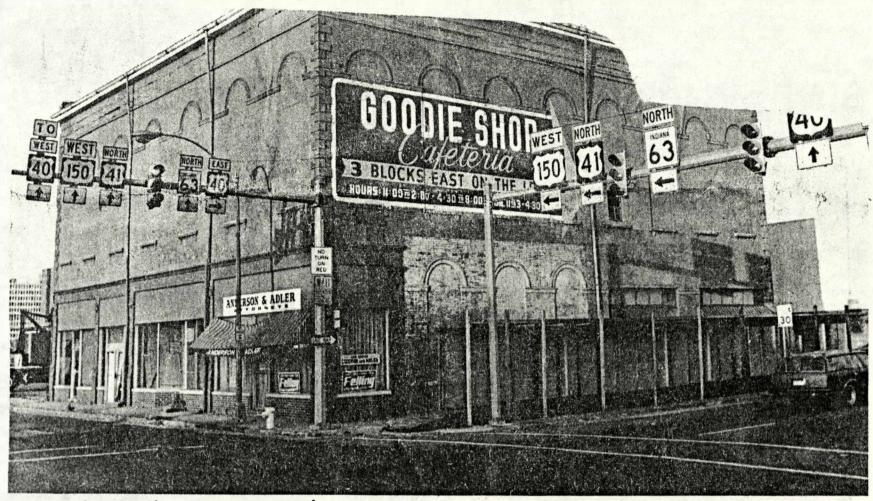
### Heap of rubble

Passersby had to look quickly to see the demolition of the Anderson-Adler building at Third and Ohio streets. Work began Monday night and by Wednesday afternoon the building was leveled. A spokesman for R.H. Marlin said the crews worked 17 hours a day — especially at night — to bring down the structure.

Most of the wrecking was done at night because two lanes of Third Street traffic had to be closed off for safety purposes. The building served as the county's second courthouse in 1866 and was the birthplace of the American Federation of Labor.

Staff Photo/Bob Poynter

Vige County Funne Library



## Landmark coming down

The birthplace of the American Federation of Labor, Vigo County's second courthouse, faces the wrecking ball next week.

Plans to renovate the building proved too expensive as originally planned.

Staff Photo/Randy Prophet

# Birthplace of AFL to fall to wrecking ball

By DONNA CHRISTENBERRY Staff Writer

Sometime next week a wrecking ball will swing into the historic walls of the birthplace of the American Federation of Labor at Third and Ohio streets. Vigo County's second courthouse, now known as the Anderson-Adler Building at Third and Ohio, was condemned and scheduled for demolition when plans for historic preservation of the structure proved unfeasible.

The parking lot north of the building has already been blocked off. A contractor said the spot was dangerous for parking because the wall could fall over.

\$24,000 to serve as the county's second courthouse when the first was in danger of collapse. The first floor was used for court and other offices; the second floor was used for public meetings.

on that second floor during a meeting Aug. 2, 1881. Representatives of 13 unions attended the national convention of the Amalgamated Labor Union which called for a national labor congress to take place in Pittsburgh Nov. 15, 1881.

The November meeting spawned the constitution and by-laws of the Federation of Organized Trades

AFL.

Attorney Phillip Adler, who has his offices in the building, said he must move out by Monday. He is temporarily working from the old Chamber of Commerce quarters at 76 Ohio St.

The law partners plan to construct a new, onestory, 4,200 square-foot building on the site. Completion is expected by mid-Februrary. The structure will house the law firm and have additional space for lease.

"I'm not too happy about it coming down," said Adler of the old structure.

Originally the two men had planned to take The two-story structure was built in 1866 for advantage of the 1981 Economic Recovery Act which gives investment tax credits for restoring older buildings, particularly those certified as historic.

Plans had been drawn up to restore the exterior The American Federation of Labor had its start and completely modernize the interior. Work had begun upstairs on tearing out the interior supports and removing old wallpaper and plaster when problems became evident, said Adler.

> Large cracks in the wall let light through at the corners of the building. Bricks were protruding which had been flush with the wall before.

Experts in structural engineering examined the

and Labor Unions. In 1886 the group became the building and pronounced it to be in "bad shape." The bowed walls would need to be strengthened and reinforced with steel to sturdy the structure and save it from collapse.

Adler said the old Smith building to the north shared a common wall with the Anderson-Adler building. When it was taken down, the action affected the structural integrity of the north, west, and east walls of the old courthouse, the attorney reported.

In addition, he said the land fill used for the Smith building pushed against the bottom of the north wall, driving it in while making the top of the wall lean out.

"There was so much to do and it would have been -so expensive it was not worthwhile," he said.

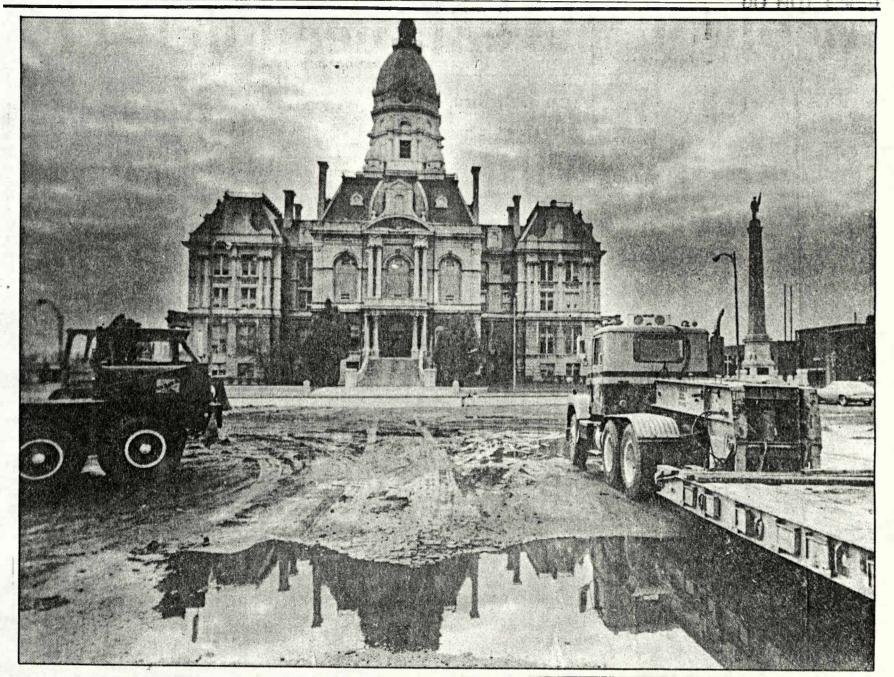
The building served county government until 1888, when the present courthouse was built.

Several organizations used the second floor for meetings, such as the Grand Army of the Republic and the Tacoma Tribe. Flora Gulick's Boys' Club also met there around 1911.

Around the turn of the century the upper level was remodeled and became the Empire Theater; it saw vaudeville shows and later burlesque.

The lower level has been utilized for shops, bars and offices.

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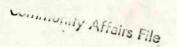




#### It's all over now

QUICK WORK — Men, trucks and wrecking equipment made short work of leveling Vigo County's second courthouse. The two-story brick structure at the corner of Ohio and Third streets, recently known as the Anderson-Adler Building, was demolished and carried away in less than 48 hours this week. County employees returning to work Wednesday at the courthouse across Third Street, after a day off Tuesday, were surprised find the ancient building almost competely gone. The above photo was taken Monday, the one at the right, Thursday. With the old courthouse gone from the scene, the entire city block directly across Third Street from the present courthouse is now void of all structures. An 11th hour effort by local citizens to have the building, which was the birthplace of the American Federation of Labor, preserved as a historical site. failed.

Photos by Mark Winkler and Bob Poynter



# Old courthouse to be razed next week

#### By DONNA CHRISTENBERRY Staff Writer

Vigo County's second courthouse, now known as the Anderson-Adler Building at Third and Ohio Streets, has been condemned, and is scheduled to be demolished next week.

Historic preservation of the structure had proved unfeasible.

The parking lot north of the building has already been blocked off. A contractor said the spot was dangerous for parking because the wall could fall over.

Attorney Phillip Adler, who has his offices in the building, said he must move out by Monday. He is temporarily locating in the old Chamber of Commerce quarters at 76 Ohio St.

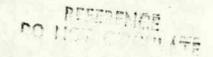
The law partners do not plan to sell or lease the vacant lot which will result. Adler said the property is one of the most desirable locations in the county, and its proximity to the courthouse is ideal for lawyers.

A new one-story building with 4,200 square feet will be constructed on the site. Completion is expected by mid-Februrary. The structure will

house the law firm and have extra space for lease.

Originally the two men had planned to take advantage of the 1981 Economic Recovery Act which gives investment tax credits for restoring older buildings, particularly those certified as historic.

The two-story structure was built in 1866 for \$24,000 to serve as the county's second courthouse when the first was in danger of collapse. The first floor was used for court and other offices; the second floor was used for public meetings.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY --- NOMINATION FORM

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

#206; SÉCOND COURT HOUSE-EMPIRE THEATER

Description:

This three-story, brick building is situated at the northeast corner of Ohic and Third Streets. Although it has suffered from alterations it retains it; basic characteristics. The structure accommodates only two stories, but it could have three. The reason for this is that an auditorium with a high ceiling is on the second floor.

The first floor is divided into bays by ornate cast-iron pilasters. They support an iron entablature and cornice. The display windows and entrances have all ben altered and the transoms have been covered. The south side, facing Ohio Street has three, tall, round-arched windows and two shop bays. .

The second and third floors have a series of tall, round-arched windows with a connecting stone archivolt and individual stone sills. The west facade has seven bays, the south has light bays. Architrave moulding remains but the cornice and brackets have been removed.

The building is "L" shaped and the distinctive gable roof lines meet at a hip ridge. All of the tall, round-arched windows have been bricked up. Stone quoiss on every corner help accent the building's vertical lines.

The first story houses several offices and have been remodeled. The second level, however, is unused and still has many of its theatrical furnishings. A large horseshoe balcony is still present as is the stage area. A large mural of Christopher Columbus discovering the New World is on the north wall while a mural depleting Indians is on the south wall. This auditorium occupies about half of the area of the second level. The remaining area is divided into smaller rooms with very high ceilings.

#### Historic Significance:

The second court house in Vigo County was built in 1866 at the cost of \$24,000. It was built after the first court house, which was completed in 1821, had fallen into decay. The contract for the building's construction was awarded to Cliffon Williams and Hedden & Reese. The courts were transferred to the second court house on September 7, 1866. This move was to be temporary until the court house could be repaired. The original court house was never repaired. Instead Jacob Stork purchased it and had it demolished before 1868.

The building also played an important role in the history of organized labor. A meeting was called in its large, second-floor auditorium by Lyman Brant, the corresponding secretary of the International Typographical Union on August 2, 1881. Twenty-one delegates from thirteen unions in eight cities were present. This National Convention of the Amalgamated Labor Union was called to order by E. . . Pagette, secretary of the Amalgumated Labor Union of Terre Haute. Pagette served as temporary secretary and J. R. Backus, also of the A.L.U. of the city, served as temporary chairman. At the meeting, a permanent organization was organized by electing J. E. Coughlin of Chicago, chairman and W. C. Pollner of Cleveland, secretary.2 The meeting called for a national labor congress in Pittsburgh on November 15, 1881.3 There the constitution and by laws of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions were adopted. The F.O.T.L.U. became the

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American Federation of Labor on December 8, 1886. The auditorium was also the meeting place of the Morton Post Number 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic and The Tacoma Tribe Imperial Number 142 of the Order of Redmen in 1892 and 1893, respectively. As the Empire Theater, it was the scene of many vaudeville and burlesque acts. Later it was used as the Flora Gulick Boy's Club, Inc. Benjamin Cox purchased the building from the county in 1888 and remodeled its ground floor for offices and shops. It still serves in this capacity.

- 1. Philip Taft, The A.F. of L. in the Time of Gompers (New York: Octagon; 1970), P.8.
- 2. Terre Haute Daily Express, August 3, 1881.
- 3. Taft, P.8.

#### Building #207: 18-24 SOUTH THIRD STREET

#### Description:

This Italianate commercial block has suffered from abuse and alterations, but has retained high integrity. It is a three-story, brick structure situated on Third Street and the alley between Wabash Avenue and Chio Street. It has its distinctive gable roof and round-arched fenestration.

The first-floor facade is divided into shop bays by cast-iron pilaster which have been covered up by aluminum sheets. The transoms above the bays are also covered. The second and third floors each have twelve, round-arched bays. Every window is identical with an ornate cast-iron label with corbels and cast-iron sills with corbels. The wooden cornice and brackets have been removed. All the windows on the side and rear have segmented arches.

#### Historic Significance:

Built around 1860, this commercial block was part of the dense commercial area surrounding the court house. Despite its age, this block has sustained a minimum amount of alteration. It has been used very little in the past decade, but in earlier decades it was a prime location for businesses. The hall on the top floor also was used by the Masons, Redmen and other organizations. It is now vacant.

#### SUBDISTRICT NUMBER TWO: "ST. JOSEPH'S-SOUTH FIFTH STREET"

The St. Joseph Church is the center of this subdistrict. Constructed in the first decade of the twentieth century, it is the only pioneer church in the district which remains on site of the original church. The surrounding church property—the rectory (221) and the school (222)—have retained their high integrity as examples of three district architectural styles: The Romanesque and Renaissance Revaval and Neo-Classical continue to enhance the streetscape. The former Phoenix Club (219), now the Labor Temple, is a contemporary of St. Joseph Church and complements it in both architectural style and mass. These buildings are all that remain of what was for many years an area that separated the central business district and the residential area to the south. As a downtown church and parish school, St. Joseph's also served the Farrington Grove residential neighborhood.

#### FIRST COURT HOUSE



#### VIGO COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.

VIGO COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.

George C. Rossell, deputy county surveyor, at the request of the Vigo County Commissioners, has prepared a large drawing of the first Vigo County Court House which, in several days, will be given a place on the walls of the county commissioner's room. Rossell's sketch, taken from an illustration of the book, "A History of Early Terre Haute," by the late Blackford Condit, minister, shows the northeast corner of the brick structure, which was begun in 1818, finished in 1822, and used until 1866. Then a temporary Court House was established in the business buildings on the northeast corner of Third and Ohio streets.

The present Court House was completed in 1886. The bell which hung in the cupalo of the first Court House now hangs in the steeple of the Allen Chapel African Methodist Church, and the present county bell is one given to the county by Francis Vigo. Although the brick building was the first county Court House, the first meetings after the county was formed by the Legislature in 1818 were held in the home of Truman Biackman, northeast of the city, and also in the upper story of the residence of Curtis Gilbert, near the present Steeg Park. First county commissioners were John Hamilton, Ezra Jones and Isaac Lambort, and present commissioners are Jacob Jones, William T. Holmes and Charles T. Nehf.

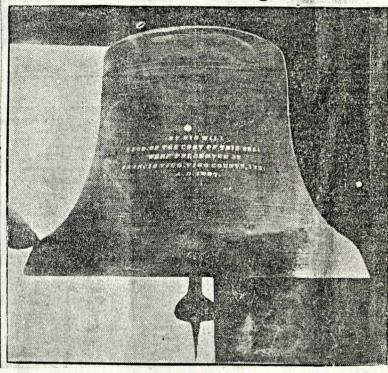
### First Court House Erected In Vigo County Jun



VIGO BELL

THE TERRE HAUTE STAR, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929.

### Italians of Indiana to Honor Colonel Francis Vigo Sunday



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Community Affairs File

Vigo County Historical Society

#### BY NORA BALL RAGSDALE.

To do homage to the shrine of Col. rancis Vigo, his countrymen will make a pilgrimage to Vincennes next Sunday. Italians of Indiana have been deeply interested in this son of Italy, who with George Rogers Clark was instrumental in the conquest of the Northwest terminal of the Conquest terminal in the conquest of the Northwest terminal in the conquest of the the conquest of the Northwest territory. It was Vigo who made it financially possible for Clark and his handful of men to make the expedition.

pedition.

The belated attention to a comparatively unsung hero comes as a result of the study by Dr. Vincent A. Lapenta of Indianapolis, who is the royal Italian counsel. Incidentally, his name is familiar in the immediate locality through his daughter, Miss Katherine Lapenta, who graduated from St. Mary-of-the-Woods College last year. Dr. Lapenta always was an admirer of his countryman, Colonel Vigo, and recently he made an historical study into the life and career of the benefactor of Clark. factor of Clark.

#### Will Ring Bell Here.

Will Ring Bell Here.

A request that the Court House bell presented to the county by Colonel Vigo be rung at 11 o'clock Sunday morning has been made by the Francis Vigo Memorial Commission with headquarters at Indianapolis. Harry E. Raitano is chairman of the commission. The request, saying the delegation would arrive in the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning and received by Circuit Clerk Fred A. Stalnaker, will be complied with. The old bell will be sounded when the group assembles at the Court House. There Attorney George A. Scott, president of the Vigo County Historical Society, will address them.

them.
From Terre Haute the group will From Terre Haute the group will go to Vincennes to place a wreath on the grave of Colonel Vigo. Under the leadership of Mr. Raitano, a committee for some time has been at work on the project of obtaining a proper memorial to the hero that apparently has been slighted in many historical records of the Northwest conquest. Comprising many historical records of the Northwest conquest. Comprising the committee are: Hubert Pagani, secretary; Frank L. Martino, B. E. Lapenta, Ferdinand J. Montai, B. Alfred Raitano, Louis J. Arata, Dr. Paul Saltine, Ernest Della Penna, Nunzio Mazza and Fred Iozzo.

In his book on the life of Clark's conquest in Indiana, Ross F. Lock-

ridge has said of Vigo. Vigo possessed genius and was very successful in trading with trapper and Indians at the time of his firconnection with Clark at Cohoki and Kashaskia. He was trusted implicitly by the Creoke Indians is all matters of credit and finance and he was greatly liked and respected by both French and Spanish inhabitants. It probably wadue in part to Vigo's friendly influence that Clark was received with such favorable terms by the Spanish Lieutenant Governor of St Louis." Louis.

#### Gave Money Freely.

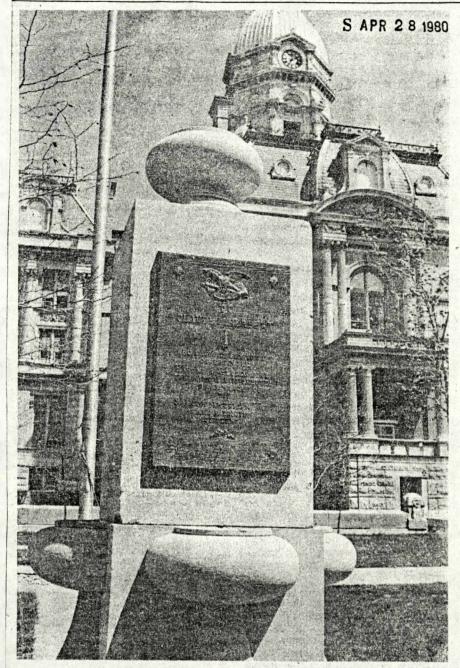
Fortunate it was that Vigo gave freely of his money and did not require prompt repayment of funds he advanced, for most of losses were not paid until after the death of the patriotic Italian and full settlement was not made until 1876, when the amount of \$49,898.60 was paid, more than 40 years after his death.

Colonel Vigo had been greatly interested in the attempts of Clark to subdue the Indians in Kentucky Illinois and Indiana and that is why he gave of his personal fortune to aid the warfare. He had little ide:

he gave of his personal fortune to aid the warfare. He had little ide: of getting an immediate return and he gave his valuable advice an freely as his coin. Historians have shown that Colonel Vigo gave Clark a large amount of aid in the intricacies of holding the friendship of unhostile Indian tribes.

Lack of money that followed the persistent failure of the government to repay Colonel Vigo brought him to his death a penniless man. He made a pathetic appeal to Congress in a petition in 1834 when he was 87 years old, but the grant was not made at that time. He is said to have died in destitution so far as funds were concerned. Friends made him comfortable, however, in his last years.

Neglected by the country he had adopted and a section of which he materially saved, Francis Vigo. Italian-born American patriot, will on Sunday receive a new homage by other Italian-born American patroits. Additional monuments will mark his grave and his countrymen hope to make the name of Vigo second only to Christopher Columbus in Italian-American history.



NEW LOCATION FOR MEMORIAL—This historic monument, which once occupied the northeast corner of Fifth Street and Wabash Avenue, has been moved to an area between the Vigo County Courthouse and Terre Haute City Hall. The water fountain was erected in the early 1900s in honor of Claude L. Herbert, a Spanish-American War veteran. Herbert lost his life in the tragic Havens & Geddes fire at Fifth and Wabash. (Staff Photo: Bill Williams)

The relocation of a historical water fountain may reach a final resolution soon.

At least members of the Vigo County Historical Society are satisfied the problem has been resolved.

A water fountain commemorating the late Claude L. Herbert, a Spanish-American war veteran who died saving children's lives in a department store fire before the turn of the century, was recently moved to a site between City Hall and the Courthouse.

The move was necessitated by curb repair at the Fifth and Wabash site where the fountain once stood and the site of the fire in which Herbert was killed.

The historical society endorsed the new location in a meeting last week, but is also aware some persons may be dissatisfied the fountain has been removed from its original location.

However, the fountain has been struck by horse and buggies, Model Ts and late model cars at its old location, according to society secretary Dorothy J. Clark, and its new site is much safer.

The fountain was moved by the city to the new site and is reportedly will be usable in the near future.

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Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

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# Memorial Water Fountain Moved

The historic water fountain in honor of the late Claude L. Herbert, a Spanish-American War veteran, has been moved by the city from its location on North Fifth Street to another location between City Hall and the Courthouse because of curb repair at Fifth and Wabash streets.

According to Mrs. Dorothy Clark, secretary of the Vigo County Historical Society, Herbert lost his life not in the war but in his role as Santa Claus one Christmas. At that time there was a store at Fifth Street and Wabash Avenue which caught fire and Herbert died trying to save not only the children but adults who were in the building. He succeeded in saving all the children and some adults but lost his own life in the effort.

The fountain was placed at the store site in the early 1900s and the location was such that the fountain was hit by runaway horses and buggies at first and then automobiles. The veterans' organization turned the care of the fountain over to the city,

Mrs. Clark explained.

She said the Historical Society was asked to take a stand on the location change and the board of directors discussed the matter at its recent meeting. The board, Mrs. Clark said, believes the fountain is properly taken care of, it is in a protected location and is decorative and the plaque on the fountain will explain its significance and history. The fountain also will be usable and the water was ready to be turned on, she added.

The board noted also a great deal of time and tax money had been spent in moving the fountain to its present location and the board was satisfied for it to remain where it now is. The board believes the community will finds the fountain's present location "eminently suitable," Mrs. Clark said.

# Soldiers + Sail Courthouse monument Courthouse huge object of curiosity Lawthour huge abject of curiosity Dedication/ceremonies we

The Soldiers and Sailors Monument on the courthouse lawn at Third Street and Wabash Avenue attracts the attention of tourists. travelers and newcomers. They stop to photograph it from all angles, read the inscriptions and ask questions like "Who is the man standing on top?"

Longtime residents scarcely give it a thought as they drive by. After all, it's always been there.

But as far as knowing the why and wherefore of the monument, the average citizen couldn't answer any questions.

The first funds to erect this Civil War memorial were solicited in May 1866, the same year Gen. Logan, national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, set May 30 as the day to decorate soldiers' graves.

The fund grew until 1872 when Frank Crawford, Newton Rankin, and Nicholas Filbeck met with Judge Isaac N. Pierce in his office. A second meeting was conducted in June in the Filbeck Hotel with interested citizens.

This small group wondered if it were possible to raise \$5,000, and, if so, they would content themselves with however large a monument that sum would provide.

First they tried to get every Civil War veteran to join their association and pay \$1 annual dues. This plan was only partly successful. In 1880 there was only \$1,700 in the fund. By 1895 there was \$2,700. This was the year that the Indiana General Assembly passed a law empowering the county commissioners to appropriate money to build monuments.

The dedicated but dwindling group got up a petition and presented it to the Vigo County commissioners requesting \$20,000. The amount was granted, and at the same time came a donation of \$500 from Col. A.V. Crane of the 85th Indiana Volunteers. Added to this was a bequest of \$2,000 from the will of Col. William E. McLean. Now the fund totaled \$27,000.

#### Historically speaking



Clark retired as The Tribune-Star women's editor in 1980. She has written a local history column for 30 years. She is Vigo County Historian.

By Dorothy J. Clark Special to The Tribune-Star

Pressure was being exerted to have the monument placed in the park at 14th Street and Wabash. It was the ideal setting for a monument in the center circle where the fountain used to be.

But there was great sentiment attached to the plot of ground where the monument was eventually placed. This was the spot where many of the former Civil War soldiers had enlisted. To the music of the fife and drum, these young men had walked up to the recruiting table and signed their names to fight for their country. The committee was firm in the belief that this was the proper place.

Before the money became available, Pierce had attended the dedication of the monument at the Tippecanoe battleground and was impressed with its beauty. He was in favor of using white granite from the quarries at Barre, Vt.

Competing in drawing designs for Terre Haute's monument were 18 architects. The same man who drew plans for the Tippecanoe monument won the competition and was paid \$600 for his work.

Six firms submitted bids for its construction, and the contract was awarded to Wey & Barcus, a local firm, for \$21,826. Of the 17 men who met 38 years earlier when the monument was only a dream, only four remained to see its completion - Crawford, Filbeck, Pierce, and I.L. Mahan.

Dedication ceremonies were set during the week-long state encampment of the GAR in Terre Haute in May 1910. On May 25, the monument was officially presented by the association to Vigo County.

Following a huge parade from Eighth and Ohio streets to the courthouse lawn, dignitaries took their places on the platform erected on the east steps of the courthouse. The 1st Regimental Band along with the Clinton Glee Club were seated behind the speakers. Maj. Frank Crawford, association president, acted as chairman.

The two-hour program included prayers, speeches and music Finally the monument honoring the men from Terre Haute and Vigo County who had given their lives in the War of the Rebellion nearly half a century earlier was properly dedicated and accepted by Vigo County.

The four statues, one on each corner, represent the cavalry, infantry, navy and artillery in their uniforms of 1861-1865. A statue of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's governor during those years, stands on

At the base of the monument are four bronze plaques. On the west is inscribed: "Erected by the Board of Commissioners of Vigo County and the Vigo County Monumental Assoc., A.D. 1909." On the Third Street side are the words: "In memory of the Patriotism and Valor of the Soldiers and Sailors of Vigo County in the War of 1861-1865.

On the Wabash Avenue side these words can be read: "On fame's eternal camping ground, Their silent tents are spread. And glory guards with solemn sound, The bivouac of the dead."

On the south side of the monument are these lines of poetry: "Soldiers rest thy warfare o'er, Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking. Dream of battle fields no more, Days of danger — nights of waking."

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